

INTIMATIONS

NEW SHIPMENT OF VICTOR-VICTROLA AND VICTOR RECORDS

RECEIVED BY THE
S.S. "TAMBA MARU."

INCLUDING THE LATEST
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SUCCESSES.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1915.



WESTMINSTER TURKISH "SPECIALS."

The great European war has made no difference to the blend of the Tobacco used for these Cigarettes as the Manufacturers have always carried in their London bonded warehouses stocks of Turkish leaf sufficient for three years.

The steadily increasing demand is proof of the high quality of the Tobacco used in the Manufacture of these Cigarettes.

\$1.25 a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

SOLD BY—
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE, KELLY & WATSON, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

A sample tin of 50 Cigarettes can be obtained by sending \$1.00 Note to the Agents.

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1915.

ASAHI BEER.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11A, CAINE ROAD,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915.

NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

At the fifth annual general meeting of members of the Chamber held on July 31st, there were present:—The Hon. Mr. W. G. Darby (Chairman), Mr. C. Boyer, Mr. W. S. Cox, Mr. R. W. Dale, Mr. W. D. Jupp, Mr. Kwan Tze Cheng, Mr. Lam Man Ching, Mr. F. W. Pincock, Mr. F. V. Seaward, Mr. W. W. Wells, Mr. J. N. Wardrop.

The Chairman addressed the meeting as follows:—Before proposing that the Accounts be adopted, I should like to say a few words about the various subjects which have occupied our attention during the past year.

Shortly after our annual meeting last year the great war broke out in Europe, and even in this far distant part of the world it has been found to have a dominating influence over everything. The difficulties which we had to encounter in the early days of the war are now happily over, and we can take a wider view of the situation than was then possible. Regular steam communication with Hongkong and Singapore has been restored, and if the class of boats now running is not up to the former standard we may well bear in mind the advantages we derive from the fact that none of the local rates of freight or passage have been increased since the commencement of the war. Rice has been remarkably cheap, and it may be safely said that the war has affected the poorer classes here little or nothing so far as the cost of living is concerned. Goods imported from Europe have shown a marked tendency to rise in price during the past few months, and it is quite likely that we have not yet seen the end of this upward movement.

The principal point of interest to us, however, is the question of the exports, and here we have met with a varying experience. Fortunately for us, a large proportion of our export is of a valuable and non-bulky character, such as rubber and tobacco, and these articles have been able to bear with comparative ease the unprecedented rise in home rates of freight. But bulky goods such as timber and coal have felt this rise very severely, and as a matter of fact it has now brought the exports trade in them practically to a standstill. The prices ruling for rubber have been satisfactory, and had it not been for the drought this industry would have had a prosperous year. Tobacco, however, has fared badly, and a succession of lean years and low prices have brought about a critical position of affairs. It is always difficult to estimate the course of Chinese trade, but as far as we can judge it has not been affected by the war to any great extent. In general I should say that the course of trade here has been so little affected that people here have not been able to grasp or appreciate the magnitude of the colossal struggle that is proceeding in Europe.

While all classes of our fellow countrymen at home have been called upon to make heavy sacrifices in connection with the war, we out here have been able to do little or nothing. Several members of our small community have joined the fighting ranks and given their services to their country, but we who remain here can only show our loyalty by way of subscribing to the various funds which are being raised at home to deal with the suffering and want which this war has already produced. In this direction your Committee have done a little. We opened a fund in the name of the Chamber and raised a sum of over £1,000, part of which has already been sent to the Chairman of the London Chamber of Commerce for distribution. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all the members and friends of the Chamber who made such a generous response to our invitation to subscribe. I may add that your Committee subscribed £500.00 of surplus funds of the Chamber, and I am sure you will agree with me that the money could not have been devoted to a better object.

Your Chamber also took an active part in securing the release of a quantity of cargo which was loaded on board certain German ships which had taken refuge at Zamboanga. The Government gave valuable assistance in the matter, and the return of the cargo to her was obtained at a comparatively trifling cost to the owners.

Since we last met the Chairman of the Chamber, the Right Honourable Sir J. West Ridgway, has found time to pay another visit to this country, and he was good enough to meet your Committee. The interview was to be considered as private and I am therefore unable to refer now to what transpired. I may say, however, that he gave a very courteous hearing to all we had to say. In my opinion such visits as these are productive of much good both direct and indirect. I do not know whether Sir West's opinion of the country is now higher or lower than it was before he first came out, but I think it is probably more accurate.

A marked improvement in the roads in the immediate neighbourhood of Saidaikan may be gladly recorded, and it is understood that a commencement is to be made shortly on the trunk road to the interior. It is earnestly to be hoped that this class of development will be energetically proceeded with, not only here but in other parts of the State, where the lack of roads is a disgrace to the Government. From the point of view of general benefit to the territory the construction of roads is of vastly more importance than any further development of railway policy.

So far as we know there has been no shortage of labour in the territory during the past year. On the contrary, at times the supply has been greater than the demand, owing no doubt to the retirement of some of our Companies have had to exercise. A new Labour Law is now in force, and it is hoped that it will be mainly a consolidating Ordinance, and not contain any fresh features of a disturbing nature. An Ordinance has also been introduced with the object of taxing employers in order to form a fund to assist immigration. This Ordinance, as it stands, contains many objectionable features, and it is satisfactory to know

that it has been referred to a very representative Committee, on which this Chamber will be represented, for examination and report.

Gentlemen, I have only to add that our Chamber now numbers 34 members, and more than last year. It would be a sincere pleasure to us to be able to welcome some more new members. There is strength in numbers, and every new member adds to the authority of our Chamber.

I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to the Accounts now presented, for they are quite simple and straightforward. I should only like on behalf of the Committee to thank Mr. Seaward for having kindly undertaken the audit of them.

I will now move that the Accounts as presented be adopted.

Mr. B. V. SEAWARD seconded the proposal, which was carried unanimously.

The ballot resulted in the election of the following gentlemen to form the Committee for the year 1915-1916, viz.:—Messrs. Dale, Darby, Jupp, Seaward, Wardrop, and Wells, with one Chinese member, to be elected by the Chinese members of the Chamber.

Mr. J. N. Wardrop was unanimously re-elected Secretary.

COTTON IN CHINA.

It has always been a matter for surprise that cotton cultivation and manufacture has not shown more progress in China. In many parts of the country the soil is eminently suitable for the cultivation of the cotton plant. The staple is very short, but this defect can be, and to some extent has been, remedied by the introduction of better seed. With her inexhaustible supply of cheap, but efficient, labour China should be able to grow and manufacture enough cotton to supply most if not all her requirements. This is far from being the case. In 1914 China imported cotton goods to the value of \$267,388,500 Mexican currency.

The Commercial and Industrial Commission which was recently established by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has issued a circular letter to the provincial authorities in China pointing out the situation in regard to cotton and emphasizing the necessity of providing so much money annually being sent out of the country. It was urgently necessary that means should be adopted to encourage cultivation and the establishment of mills. In order that an organized and systematic effort might be made to cause increased cultivation and manufacture, the Commission is obtaining specimens of the seeds used in the districts where cotton is cultivated and samples of cotton cloth manufactured in China. A careful examination will be made of these and suggestions will be made for improvement, given where required. It is hoped that, if in China sufficient cotton can be grown and manufactured to meet local wants, the object lesson thus supplied will inspire the other provinces to adopt measures directed to a similar end.—*Far Eastern Review.*

DEATH OF OFFICE BOYS IN LONDON.

LURE OF WAGES AND EARLY PROMOTION.

That super-autocrat—the office boy—has become scarce, remarks the *Daily Mail*. Advertisements offering salaries undreamt of a year ago are now temptingly displayed in the newspapers, in some cases in vain.

A City firm recently spent £5 in advertisements before they got the boy they wanted, and many other firms advertising in several newspapers on the same day have at the most had only two or three applicants. Never before have the virtues of the office boy become so evident.

The fourteen-year-old boy who will eat apples on the stairs, absorb a wild west serial story while on an urgent errand, and draw libellous caricatures of the cashier in the blotting-pad will have all these things forgiven him and in addition earn 10s. to 15s. a week instead of 5s. to 8s. If he is bright he stands the chance of being promoted to junior clerk in a few weeks.

The explanation of this apotheosis of the office boy given by a City firm of advertising agents was that with so many clerks enlisting the office boys have obtained rapid promotion. There are also many lucrative trades open to boys owing to the impossibility of securing men. Commercial schools are also discouraging pupils from entering business that do not offer an immediate prospect of earning good and increasing wages.

Some firms are trying office girls.

WOMEN SLACKERS.

SHELTERING BEHIND KHAKI COSTUMES.

The *Tailor and Cutter* draws attention to the number of women who are wearing khaki. "They are frequently to be seen," it says, "in short skirts with their hair either cropped or hidden under their felt hats, and slapping their riding-boots with their whips."

The Secretary of the Women's Volunteer Reserve Corps told a reporter that there were a number of women's societies that had adopted a khaki uniform: her own corps, the Women's Yeomanry Corps, and the members of the Women's Emergency Corps who had done service in France.

"The military authorities," she added, "insist that all women who are doing any military duties in France should wear khaki. There is no War Office order that prevents any woman wearing khaki if she chooses to do so, but I think it should only be put on as a badge of service. Some women 'slackers' certainly put it on just to look smart and military and manly, when they are doing no military service at all."

A woman's costume seen in a West End restaurant was a copy of a British officer's uniform. It included even a khaki shirt and tie and a soft khaki service cap.

WAR NEWS.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN CONTINGENT.

Capetown, August 8th.—The movement for the purchase of guns for the contingent about to be sent from South Africa to Europe is spreading. Money for buying 140 guns has been subscribed in five days. Rand miners, including natives, are subscribing freely. A meeting of women on the Rand yesterday donated funds for the purchase of six guns.

Capetown, August 8th.—During the recruiting week it is expected that a full Imperial Contingent will be enlisted. Difficulties in regard to the scale of Imperial allowances for dependents of soldiers have been met by an arrangement whereby money from the Governor-General's fund will be used to supplement payments.

MR. KIPLING'S VIEWS ON WHAT FRANCE IS DOING.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes extracts from a private letter from Mr. Kipling written at the French front. He says he wrongly thought he realised what France was doing. He is only now beginning to understand that every single action of every individual in France is coloured and guided by her strong determination. She is not only fighting this war, but living it with gaiety as well as a cold deadly earnestness if purpose. The example the French are setting us cannot be rubbed in too often or too hard. "Having seen patience, fervour, and terrific industry on all hands I must testify that nothing England can do will be enough to keep her abreast of such an ally." He is much impressed with the work of the "75's" and describes their officers as cheerful folk able to work to thirty yards clearance over their own infantry.

"PRIVATE HARDY'S" DEATH.

HOW HE THREW BOMBS TO THE LAST.

Captain H. S. Smart, 53rd Sikhs, who as Private Thomas Hardy of the 2nd Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment, fell after such gallantry at Festubert that the King restored him to his rank, for feigned by his desertion in India, joined the regiment in London in January.

He passed through the depot at Guildford in the ordinary way. He was a man of fair complexion and gave his age as twenty-eight. While in barracks no one had the slightest suspicion as to who he was. He messed with the other recruits and performed the ordinary duties allotted to him.

He joined up with the 2nd Battalion after Neuve Chapelle as a bomb-thrower. Private J. Hall, who is also a bomb-thrower in the same battalion and is now home recovering from wounds received at Festubert, was practically the last man to see him alive. Private Hall says that Hardy was a left-handed man, and the way he "carried on" soon attracted attention. He knew absolutely no fear. Everything that was required of him he did and did well.

"We were throwing bombs as hard as we could at Festubert, and I saw Hardy," says Private Hall, "advance as shells were falling all round him. Presently he was struck in the right hand with shrapnel, and as far as I could see half his hand was blown off. But he kept on with the other. A captain or a lieutenant shouted to him, 'Why don't you come back?' He replied, 'No, my place is in the front,' and he continued to throw bombs with his left hand, adding that it did not make any difference to him."

That was the last Hall saw of him, as he himself fell wounded shortly afterwards. Hardy was shot through the head.

A letter from a soldier in the regiment to a chum at home said: "Did you feel proud when you read about Private Hardy? He was to get the V.C., but the poor chap was killed."

His identity was known to a few of his comrades, and the writer of the letter added: "Did you know he was a captain in the Sikhs and that his name was not Hardy at all?"

OPERATIONS IN THE CAMEROONS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE STRONG- HOLD OF GARUA.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* cabled on August 16th:—

Next to the campaign in South-West Africa the operations in the Cameroons are the most effective of the Subsidiary Expeditions. An official description of the capture of the stronghold of Garua, just published, has brought home to the public the vastness of these overseas operations. The heavy fighting which has taken place is almost unknown to the nation at large. The columns attacking Garua consisted of British and Indian officers, and West African and Nigerian troops. They had marched and fought for 1,000 miles, and in June stood before the enemy for a final encounter. Pits, trenches and wire surrounded the place, but the guns brought with the columns rendered these defences valueless, and saved a direct infantry assault, which would have cost many lives. The artillery fire was so powerful that the enemy tried to escape across the river to the south, but the stream, being swollen, made a passage impossible. The enemy, therefore, remained in the burning town and finally surrendered. When we entered, it was seen that the defence almost precluded the possibility of infantry attacks succeeding. A succession of pits had been dug, lightly covered with spikes and with spears planted at the bottom. The obstacles were marked out and ranged to the inch for rifles and machine guns. The destruction and capture of Garua practically ended the serious operations in the Cameroons, and finished German prestige and influence. A few hands hold out in the hills, but are cut off from supplies.

WAR BREVITIES.

The *Echo Belge* announced that the people of Brussels had decided to wear on August 4th a piece of torn paper to mark the anniversary of the day on which Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg called the Belgian neutrality treaty a scrap of paper.

The Danish Government is placing an extra war tax on 20 per cent. of the surplus shipping profits. A politician estimates that Danish shipping companies earned last year over a hundred million kroner more than their normal receipts.

The New Zealand Registration Bill, introduced by the Premier, provides for asking men between the ages of 19 and 25 whether they have volunteered for the front, whether they are willing to volunteer or serve in any other capacity, and, if not, why?

Owing to the enormous and daily increasing numbers of German wounded sent home from the Russian front, every available building in Königsberg has been turned into a hospital. All the towns in East Prussia are filled with Austrian and German wounded.

A special cable to Lahore dated London 26th August, states:—A writer in the *Figaro* publishes what has been known for some time past, that the British front on the Continent has been considerably extended. British batteries have replaced the French at many points. An officer prisoner was surprised at finding a British battery, saying he felt sure from the accuracy of the firing that this battery was still French.

An officer, who served in the South-West African campaign, describes an incident in which General Botha had a narrow escape. There were, he says, ten mines across a road eight feet wide, and three more on a railway line close by. Had the mines not been discovered in time they would have killed every man within 100 yards of them. General Botha was nearly killed by an explosion which killed one of his attendants.

The *Times of Ceylon* has cabled Rs. 22,500 to London for an aeroplane, as a gift from the Island. A correspondent suggests that one of several Ceylon men who have joined the Royal Flying Corps may become the pilot. In response to suggestions of many correspondents it is proposed now to apply the fund to providing another aeroplane, if possible a 100 h.p. Gnome gun byplane. A sum of Rs. 33,750 will be required.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

PARADES.

Parade on Friday, 17th instant.—*Nil.*

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 20th instant.—Right Section M. G. Co. Officer on duty—Lieut. Kennett. Detention Camp, Kowloon:—On duty to-night—No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty, and Left Sec. M. G. Co. Officer on duty—Lieut. Rees. On duty 18th inst.—Civil Service Co. Officer on duty—Captain Churchill. Orderly Officer until 20th instant—Lieut. Wright. Orderly Sergeant until 20th inst.—Corpl. Hamilton.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PATROLS (CENTRAL).

Friday, September 17th:—5.50 p.m.—P. C. Tully (3), Henderson (3), A. J. Ablong (5), P. F. Ablong (6), Kim (5) and Gaskell (5). Inspector Taylor and P. C. W. Hobbs will visit. 8.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong.

Sunday, September 19th:—5.50 p.m.—N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed for each shift by Inspector G. Madan.

Monday, September 20th:—5.50 p.m.—One N. C. Officer and seven P. Cs. to be detailed for each shift by Acting-Inspector J. M. Wong.

PATROLS (WATER POLICE).

Monday, September 20th:—5.50 p.m.—Rothergill (5), Paekham (5) and Bailey (5). 8.50 p.m.—Weaser (5), Nicoll (5) and Robertson (5). 8-to-report at Charge Room, Water Police Station. P-to-report at Police Pier for Patrol Launch.

PATROL ORDERS.

The following important instructions are to be noted:—(1) Men on patrol are not to leave their Sections until relieved or until either 9.10 p.m. or 12.10 midnight respectively. (2) The 8.50 reliefs must be out of the compound and moving sharply to their Sections by 9.10 p.m. sharp. (3) The Police Reserve, being subject to Police Regulations and discipline, will obey orders from any member of the regular police force of superior rank.

INVITATION.

The D. S. P. will be pleased to interview the member of the British Company of the Police Reserve who finds it a tax to patrol the streets for three hours a week. If it is what he prefers, arrangement can readily be made for him to do his duty in the trenches in the place of any of the regular Police Constables at the Front, whose patrol duties the Police Reserve are performing.

SALUTING.

The rank of Acting-Inspector entitles the holder to the salute.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

香港中外新報 CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc

Terms for Advertising (Translating free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE

will hold their first
PROMENADE CONCERT
in the
BOTANICAL GARDENS
on
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18th, at 9 P.M.
Mrs. VILLIERS SMYTH.

THE BAND OF THE 74th PUNJABIS,
under Bandmaster CHRISTIAN,
(By Courtesy of the Colonel Commanding and
Officers of the Regiment).

THE POLICE RESERVE ORCHESTRA,
under Orchestra Conductor F. GONZALES.

Charge for admission (required by the
Authorities) 10 cents.
Members of the Naval, Military and Police
Forces in uniform will not be charged. [840]

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING,
WEAVING & DYEING CO., LTD.
(In Vol. Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all
persons who were Shareholders in the
above Company on 28th October, 1914, and who
have not yet applied for the corresponding
allotment of shares in the YANKEE COTTON
SPINNING CO., LTD., Shanghai, to which they
were entitled under an Agreement dated 28th
October, 1914, that unless application for an
allotment is made to me on or before 17th
September, 1915, the said shares will be sold
without further notice.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator,
Alexandra Buildings,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1915. [931]

WANTED.

THE Services of NURSE or good travelling
AMAHA for Children in return for first-
class passage to England.
Apply to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1915. [944]

WANTED.

JAPANESE, 31 years of age, Married.
Seeks position as General Work Assistant
or Bookkeeper. Experiences on Accounting Staff
of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full
investigation courted. Salary to be settled
after trial.
Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Agallier Street.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

FOR SALE.

THE Hull of the former Revenue Steamer
"FRIHO" at its new site in Canton
Harbour. Offers may be sent to the
COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,
Canton, 9th September, 1915. [967]

FOR SALE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co.'s GODOWNS,
Nos. 1 and 2, connected by covered
alleyway—located on Section B Marine Lot
No. 243, Kennedy Town, Crown Rent \$100.00
per annum, together with permanent STEEL
PIER opposite Godowns, and upon which the
Crown Rent is \$300.00 per annum.
STEAM LAUNCH "AMERICA" in first
class condition, having been stripped and
thoroughly overhauled in 1914.
For further information apply to—
R. C. MORTON,
Agent.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [888]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER
BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:-

CALDBECK,
MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG
WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE,
1915. With index. Price \$7.50.
On Sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"
Office.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEET-
ING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the
above Company will be held at the Company's
Office, TO-DAY (FRIDAY), the 17th
of September, at Noon, for the purpose of
receiving the Report of the General Managers,
together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th
June, 1915.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th
of September, both days inclusive.
DOUGLAS LAFRAIR & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [983]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH HALF-
YEARLY DRAWING OF 80
DEBENTURES (1898 Issue) of the HONG-
KONG CLUB Payable on THURSDAY, the
20th September, 1915, will be held in the Club
House at 11 o'clock A.M. on MONDAY, the
20th September, 1915.
Borrowers of Debentures are invited to attend
the Drawing.
By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [970]



G. R. NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian
desiring to leave the Colony should apply
in writing for permission to do so to the
Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least
48 hours before the intended hour of departure,
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height
and complexion of the applicant, and stating the
name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour
of the train by which the applicant wishes to
leave. Applicants should apply in person for
their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and
2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A
NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of
grinding and edge making. We
sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors,
per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instru-
ments, etc.
WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.
CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [887]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEAU.

18, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English manufacturers
in all Bore and Sizes.
SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET
\$7.00 per No. 10 to \$8.50, at \$6.97 and
\$7.67 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and ALL GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915 [1509]

TO LET.

From 1st March.

GODOWN, No. 3, Duddell Street.

Apply—
A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PARANEY,
No. 1, Duddell Street
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

TO LET.

NO. 4, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road,
Kowloon, Austin Road, Kowloon.
"HILLSIDE," No. 310, THE PEAK,
5 Rooms Furnished, from 1st November, 1915.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.
Nos. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS
6 ROOMS each, from 1st November.
"HAZELDEN," No. 53, Robinson Road,
5 ROOMS with Garden and Tennis Court.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY,"
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 6, BELLIOS TERRACE,
No. 25, BELLIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street,
Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
"WESTWARD HO," Bonham Road.
"MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished
(6 Rooms).
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PRINCE
(Unfurnished).
No. 68, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS,
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [43]

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.

PARTLY FURNISHED for Six Months
from 1st November, FLATS in "EWO
MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply Property Office.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [984]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED,
3, Mountain View.
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princox Buildings.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1915. [980]

TO LET.

NO. 171, MAGDALENE TERRACE,
THE PEAK, Nos. 1 and 6, TORREES
BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent.
Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN
PROCURACION.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1915. [903]

TO LET.

THE Premises No. 86, SHAMSEEN, B.C.
Canton, comprising DWELLING
HOUSE, GODOWNS and OUTHOUSES
lately occupied by Messrs. F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1915. [891]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road,
4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate posses-
sion.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chester
Road.
Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building
Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour
Immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon Terrace
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanou Road,
Kowloon, Immediate possession; and
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road,
Hongkong, with possession on or about 15th
October next. English Baths and Kitchen—Range,
Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class
Modern Apartments throughout, including
Water Carriage System.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
IAN MOR, 16, Peak Road, 7-ROOMED
HOUSE, possession November 15th.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 6th September, 1915. [858]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN
ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room,
Immediate possession, house in excellent order.
Tennis Court and garden.
Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [878]

TO LET.

FROM 1st October next, OFFICES at
2, Connaught Road, at present in the
occupation of Messrs. Denny & Bowley.
HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace,
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the
Hongkong Club and Post Office.
58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT."
21, WONG-NEI-CHONG ROAD,
GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 13th September, 1915. [88]

WANTED.

SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE or FLAT,
4 ROOMS, from November, on Peak or
Higher Levels.
Reply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1915. [977]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT.

WATSON'S
E
OLD BROWN
BRANDY.THE
PEG O' MY HEART.A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

DEATH.

SINCLAIR—At Aberdeen, Scotland, on
September 15th, JESSIE KINNARD,
widow of GEORGE SINCLAIR, late of
Manila. Manila papers please copy. [897]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1915.

THE CASUALTY LISTS.

The casualties in the British Army
in the first year of the war—a total of
381,983—affords much food for reflection
on the devastating waste of the manhood
of the nations of Europe which the great
struggle entails. We do not know what
percentage of the number of men in the
field this total represents, because the
actual number of British troops in the
several fields of action is an undisclosed
secret of the War Office. That total is
probably a great deal larger than many
of us are apt to think, and it is perhaps
necessary to give the reminder that it is
not only in Flanders and in Gallipoli
that British soldiers have fallen in
defence of the honour of the Empire, but
in Mesopotamia, in East, West and
South-West Africa and elsewhere. The
Prime Minister some months ago made
the gratifying statement that of the
wounded about 60 per cent. are able to
return to the front after a few weeks
or months of medical attention. Much
satisfaction is to be derived from that
reflection when contemplating these
appalling figures; but, confining our
attention for the moment to the number
of officers and men killed, we have here
a total which, prior to the present war,
was unequalled, we believe, in the
annals of any other army
in the world,—excepting, perhaps,
the French Army in the wars of
NAPOLEON. In contrast with this total
of 75,657 killed in a single year of war
we may mention that the total number
of officers and men who were
killed and who died of disease
in the South African war was
22,550. The Japanese Army in the war
with Russia in Manchuria lost from all
causes throughout the war a total of
83,538 (nearly a third of the number
being ascribed to accidents and disease).

The Germans killed in the Franco-
Prussian war did not exceed 30,000. The
French loss in officers and men killed was
doubtless much heavier, but still not so
great apparently as the British total for
the past year of the war. After the
first shock of surprise at these figures,
one naturally wonders what the losses of
the other Armies can be. On the Franco-
Belgian frontier, the French have had
a line of over five hundred miles to guard
as compared with the British line of
thirty-two miles, and the daily telegrams
have conveyed the impression that they
have been doing much more fighting at
various sections of the front than have
the British in Belgium. There are
French troops, too, engaged in the
operations in Gallipoli. What have been
the losses of the French Army in a year
of war? And what the losses of Germany
and Austria and Turkey? We have almost
invariably been told in the reports of
the fighting on the western front that the
losses suffered by the Germans have been
much greater than they have been able to
inflict on the Allies. We know, too,
that they must have suffered prodigious
losses on the Eastern front. Taking
the British statistics published yesterday
as a rough guide, we may make a little
calculation of the Austro-German losses
in the Sareth river during the past for-
night. The British statistics show that the
number missing (i.e. prisoners of war
etc.) represent about one-sixth of the
total casualties. We are told that the
Russians during the past fort-
night have captured in the Sareth river
region alone no less than forty thousand
prisoners. Assuming the proportion of
missing to killed and wounded are the
same as in the British statistics, we reach
the conclusion that the Austro-German
losses in that region alone, in a single
fortnight, must have amounted to close
on a quarter of a million men! It is
obvious that the losses suffered by all
the nations at war must already make
an appalling aggregate—running into
several millions—and we have to con-
template the melancholy fact that this
total may be doubled and perhaps trebled
before the war is brought to an end.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

SUCCESSFUL AQUATIC FETE.

The Victoria Recreation Club held
another aquatic fete in the Club Baths
last evening, and the events were produc-
tive of much more interest and excitement
than those of the preceding fete. The
team race between H.M.S. Tamar and
Tenders and the V.R.O. "B" team was
especially good; and the win of the Navy
men by just a touch was very popular.
The first three men had not succeeded in
gaining any advantage for the bluejackets,
but Jenkins, the last man, beat his oppo-
nent after a fine struggle. The water polo
match between Blues and Whites was won
by the former team by 3 goals to 2. The
exhibition was decidedly an improvement
on that of the previous fete. The defeat
of the Whites, whose team included such
capable players as Finch, Claxton, Sewell,
and M. Raiton, was somewhat surprising.
Logan thoroughly deserved the two goals
he scored for the Blues. Redrigues
notched the Blues other point, and Finch
and Sewell registered the Whites' goals.
Selections of music were played by the
Orchestra of the Societade Philharmonica
during the evening.

The officials were:—Starters and Time-
keepers: Messrs. A. B. S. Alves, R. O.
Witchell, A. A. Alves, and J. A. Lyon.
Umpire: Mr. W. Logan. Judges: Messrs.
A. A. Alves, F. Lammert, R. C. Witchell,
F. M. Ellis, and A. E. S. Alves.
The results were as follow:—
Two lengths' team race, H.K.V.C. Right
Section M. G. Co. v. Police Reserves
(Portuguese)—1, H.K. Volunteers (J. Y.
Ribeiro, C. Rodrigues, L. Gomez, F. da
Rosa, G. da Rosa, L. M. Franco, and G. A.
Carvalho).
Plunging Competition.—1, G. A. Carvalho;
2, C. A. Rodrigues.
100 yards Ladies' Nomination.—Winners
of heats: C. Raiton, L. M. Franco, G. A.
Carvalho, and A. Johnstone. Final: 1,
Franco; 2, Johnstone.
Team race, Tamar and tenders v. V.R.O.
"B"—1, Tamar (Buckley, Williams, Rolfe,
and Jenkins).
High Dive.—1, J. Johnstone; 2, J. M.
da Silva.
Water Polo.—Blues beat Whites 3-2.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

SMUGGLERS SEVERELY
PUNISHED.

Smart sentences were imposed on two
Chinese opium smugglers at the Magis-
tracy by Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday. In
the first case two men were charged with
unlawful possession of 190 taels of pre-
pared opium. Mr. Otto Kong Sing, who
defended, said that the first defendant
would plead guilty, but the second one
denied the charge. Inspector Sim told
the Magistrate that the first defendant
was seen carrying the opium in a Glad-
stone bag and in a statement he implicated
the second man, who denied all knowledge
of the contents of the bag. The Inspector
accepted the plea put forward by Mr.
Kong Sing and withdrew the charge
against the second man. The latter was
discharged, and the first defendant was
fined \$7,000, the alternative being twelve
months' hard labour.

An old boatwoman was defendant in the
second case. The charge was that of
possession of 200 taels of prepared opium.
Revenue Officer Wilden prosecuted. The
woman's defence was that on getting on
to the wharf at this side of the Yau-mat
Ferry a man in front of her dropped a
rattan bag at her feet. She stooped down
to get out of the way and a detective came
along and after opening the bag on the
wharf took her into custody. She declared
that she knew nothing of the bag or its
contents. The Magistrate did not believe
her story and sentenced her to six months'
hard labour.

"THE CAMPBELLS ARE
COMING."AMUSING MUSICAL EXCHANGE IN
THE TRENCHES.

An officer attached to the Highland
Territorials at the front writes:—
"A good story has been going the
round. An Argyll battalion shortly after
going into the trenches was greeted by a
cornet soloist in the German trenches
playing 'Bonnie Mary of Argyll.' So
when the battalion's spell was up their
colours marched them out of the trenches
with his full pipe band playing. 'The
Campbells are coming,' and the Germans
were so tickled that they forgot to fire."
"The Celtic spirit of sudden anger and
lack of fear of consequences is exemplified
in the following:—At one of our very
hot corners a Celt, hailing not 50 miles
from Cape Wrath, was in the fire trench
beside a chum who was shot through the
head and killed on the spot. This fairly
roused his comrade, and he blazed away
for some time, in fact, until stopped by
his Commanding Officer for exposing
himself. He stood up head and shoulders
over the trench, and every round was
sent away with a 'Schris ows' (Gaelic),
while his teeth were set and the look
on his face would have meant death to
any German if he could have met him
with the bayonet at the time."

THE WAR.

WAR SPEECHES.

BY MR. ASQUITH AND LORD KITCHENER.

ACTIVITY ON BRITISH FRONT.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS.

AUSTRIAN REPULSES.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LORD KITCHENER REVIEWS THE MILITARY POSITION.

MORE RECRUITS WANTED.

LONDON, September 15th.

In the House of Lords this afternoon, Lord Kitchener exhaustively reviewed the whole military position, from Flanders to Mesopotamia. His address mostly covered old ground but special interest attached to his long statement of the Russian position and the hopeful view he took of the situation in the Eastern theatre of the war.

His lordship announced that there had been a large increase of heavy guns on the British fighting line. He dealt with the Germans using poison-gas and liquid fire, and said such attacks had lost their effectiveness because the element of surprise had gone and we had adopted measures to counter-act them.

BRITISH FIGHTING LINE EXTENDED.

Field Marshal Sir John French had now got eleven Divisions of the New Army and had been able to take over new lines from the French.

His lordship paid a high tribute to the efficiency and morale of the French troops. Their trenches, he said, were almost impregnable fortresses.

MORE RECRUITS NEEDED.

Lord Kitchener said he required a large addition of recruits, and the problem of how to secure an adequate supply of men was engaging the attention of the Government and would very soon receive a practical solution. Any decision would be founded on the military requirements for the prosecution of the war and would be the result of impartial inquiry as to how we might most worthily fulfil our national obligations.

THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN.

Lord Kitchener spoke of the brilliant capture of Montenegro by the Italians and of the splendid work done by the Italian artillery.

THE DARDANELLES.

Referring to the operations at the Dardanelles his lordship said the troops there had recently enjoyed a much-needed rest. He eulogised the resourcefulness of the Australasians and emphasised that it was not easy to appreciate at full value the enormous difficulties at the Dardanelles and the fine temper of the troops. There was now abundant evidence that the Turks were demoralised. His lordship said he must acknowledge in fairness that the methods of the Turks were vastly superior to those which had disgraced their German masters.

NATIONAL REGISTRATION.

Referring to the National Registration, his lordship said the returns would shortly be available and would give the basis of the resources of the country and the numbers available for the Army after providing for the necessary services. He affirmed that the falling off of recruits did not justify any conclusion unfavourable to the resolution and spirit of the country; on the contrary, the manner in which all classes had responded to the call of patriotism was magnificent.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. ASQUITH ON THE WAR.

NEW BRITISH WAR CREDIT.

DAILY AVERAGE EXPENDITURE: OVER £3,500,000.

LONDON, September 15th.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons, moved the new Vote of Credit. He explained that there were some abnormal items of expenditure for financing certain necessary operations which it was not in the public interest to disclose. Part of this would be repaid in a few months, and the remainder represented advances for future expenditure. The average daily expenditure was now over three and a half millions sterling.

Mr. Asquith said the general tendency, however, was upwards, mainly in advances to our Allies, the growth of the Army and the provision of munitions, but the future weekly average of the gross expenditure would not exceed £35,000,000. The present vote would carry us on till the third week in November. The total expenditure of the financial year hitherto had been £500,000,000. Loans to foreign Governments amounted to £30,000,000 and to the Dominions £28,000,000.

THE RECRUITING.

The Premier said that since the war began not far short of three million men had enlisted in the Army and Navy. Recruiting had been well maintained, though he regretted that in the last few weeks there had been a falling off.

BRITAIN'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR.

Mr. Asquith emphasised that the figures he had quoted threw some light in terms of money on the contribution we were making to the war. He did not wish to say, even now, that we were doing all we could, but he pointed to these figures because mischievous attempts were constantly being made to belittle our efforts.

MUNITION MAKING.

He went on to say that the Minister of Munitions had established twenty shell factories, and seventeen were in course of construction, while there were 715 controlled establishments which employed 800,000 workmen. All that was now needed was an adequate supply of labour, and in this field none were better fitted to help than women.

THE MILITARY POSITION.

The military position in the West had been everywhere strengthened. We had not been successful in driving the Turks from the crests of Gallipoli, but our gain of ground there was most substantial. No words of admiration were too strong for the gallantry of the troops.

The German superiority in the East had only been in artillery. The Russian retreat had been masterly. The army was still unbroken at the close of autumn, and the German objective was far out of reach. That the Tsar had taken command was a most significant proof of the unalterable determination of the Russian people, from the highest to the lowest. (Cheers.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AN APPEAL FOR UNITY.

Mr. Asquith sternly deprecated all recrimination and domestic strife. Our business was to deal with the present and provide for the future. We had satisfied the legitimate requirements and hopes of our Allies; we had discharged an unique burden imposed on a family of free peoples by our own sense of responsibility, and our own standard of duty and sacrifice. We must concentrate upon the unexampled task with consentient counsels, undivided energies and the indomitable will of the British people. (Cheers.)

WHAT BRITAIN MEANS TO DO.

Mr. Asquith, after reviewing the war position and paying a tribute to the gallantry of the Russians, concluded by saying that this was a war of mechanism, organisation and endurance. Victory was likely to incline to the side that could arm itself best and stay the longest. That was what we meant to do. (Great cheering.)

AMERICA'S EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

A \$200,000,000 LOAN.

New York, September 14th.

It is reported that the present plan of the Anglo-French Commission is to borrow \$200,000,000 sterling on British and French Government bonds, without collateral security. The Commissioners decline to confirm the report, though Lord Reading has expressed the general feeling that it is eminently desirable that some step should be taken to secure stability in exchange. It is understood that the Government will not interfere with such a loan. If accomplished, it will be an unequalled and historic operation in American finance.

THE PERSIAN PROBLEM.

TREATMENT OF ALLIES.

LONDON, September 14th.

A Times article on Persia and the Indian frontier, while admitting that the Persian authorities have made excellent arrangements for the withdrawal of the English and Russians from Isfahan, adds: "We cannot be impressed by the control of a Government which is unable to guarantee the safety of the Allied residents in the great Persian city, while the German agents, presumably, remain undisturbed. A British force occupies Bushire, but the larger settlement of the Persian problem must probably await a more convenient season." The article congratulates the "Raj" on its vigilance on the frontier, and its prompt dealing with disturbances.

A BELGIAN PROTEST.

AGAINST ANOTHER GERMAN WAY.

HAVRE, September 14th.

Belgium has addressed to all the neutral States a protest against the action of the Germans in removing the permanent way of the Belgium railways, which hampers the trade and business of the population, and is a fresh violation of the customs of war.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

LONDON, September 16th.

Their Majesties the King and Queen yesterday received the Marajah of Kapurthala (one of the Punjab States). The Marajah on Monday visited the Indian wounded at Brighton.

FAMOUS LONDON PREACHER RESIGNS.

LONDON, September 14th.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell has resigned the pastorate of the City Temple. His health has recently been unsatisfactory.

HOME TURF.

RESULT OF THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

LONDON, September 15th.

The result of the Newmarket September Stakes, run as a substitute for the St. Leger, was as follows:

POINMERN 1
SNOWMARTEN 2
AUGHTON 3

Seven ran. Won by two lengths, six lengths separating second and third. Betting: 8 to 1 on Poinmern; 9 to 1 against Snowmartens; 25 to 1 against Aughton.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

ACTIVITY ON THE BRITISH FRONT.

ELEVEN GERMAN AIRSHIPS BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, September 16th.

Field-Marshal Sir John French reports considerable artillery activity on both sides, particularly south-east of Arras, and in the neighbourhood of Ypres.

Three hostile aeroplanes were "grasped," two of them being hit by our anti-aircraft guns.

There have been during the week altogether twenty-one air fights over the German lines, and in eleven cases the Germans have been driven to the ground.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUELS.

PARIS, September 16th.

A communiqué says the artillery duels have continued over most of the front. They have been most intense north and south of Arras, and in the Roye district. There has been bomb fighting at some points and an enemy battery was destroyed on the heights of the Meuse.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

AUSTRIANS GREATLY REINFORCED.

ALL THEIR ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, September 16th.

A communiqué states that the enemy during the last few days, being greatly reinforced, attempted attacks at several points after an intense artillery preparation.

All these attacks were repulsed.

THE "FREEDOM" OF THE SEAS.

A NEW INTERPRETATION FROM GERMANY.

The North German Lloyd, the great German shipping company, is in the habit of publishing a year-book, of which the latest number, that for 1914-15, has just been issued. From the *Kölnische Zeitung* one gathers that it contains a most interesting article dealing with the much-discussed German theory of the "freedom of the seas," explaining one may surmise—authoritatively what it really means. It assumes that after the experience which she has had during the present war Great Britain will no longer rely, for the protection of her trade, on her naval superiority, but "will seek that protection under the shadow of international agreements and join in the creation of a legal community of nations, the members of which, taking their stand on equal ground, will conclude agreements between each other."

In the view of the writer, the reform of the existing international law on sea will have to be directed towards two objects: the development of the naval war laws, coupled with the limitation of the right of capture of private property; and the construction of a new interpretation of the "mare liberum" (free seas). As regards the first:

"An international Prize Court may lack executive power, but it will nevertheless be beneficial in that it will become a sort of conscience against the British acts of violence, and will, perhaps, restore the international unity of law in matters relating to the sea, which has been impaired by the Order in Council of October last. But a complete transformation of the conditions of naval warfare will be effected only by the new interpretation of mare liberum mentioned by Herr Bernburg at the New York Republican Club—only merchant ships to navigate the seas, with the exception of small warships which may be required for the prevention of piracy."

This, indeed, would be a "complete transformation," so far as the position of this country in the world is concerned. Only it needs for its realisation one preliminary—the crushing of Britain. Of this fact the authors of the fine "interpretation" seem to be hopelessly aware.

"This theory of mare liberum will form a whole programme of further progress in the development of international law as soon as England's naval power has broken down under the German arms, and so far from being able further to hinder the advance movement of an international law on sea, she would at last become ripe for co-operating in the creation of such a sea law as would redound to the blessing of the entire world."

Freed from the heavy and involved sentences, the idea of the North German Lloyd, as representing the vast capitalist interests of Germany, is that if England were worsted in the present struggle, she would be deprived of her naval power by a proclamation that all the seas were "free"—that is, closed against her warships. Such is the "war object" of the German champions of the "freedom of the seas!"

When the Comedy Theatre in London, was reopened last month, the audience were permitted to smoke. This was the first time in the history of London playhouses, since smoking restrictions came into force, that a West End theatre was in a position to offer its patrons facilities for enjoying the comforts of the fragrant weed.

PEACE AIMS OF AUSTRIA.

ITALIAN GREEN BOOK DISCLOSURES.

OFFER TO RUSSIA.

Very instructive sidelights are thrown on the progress of events leading up to the outbreak of hostilities between Italy and Austria in the Italian Green Book, now issued in English by Hodder and Stoughton.

While the negotiations between the two Powers, then still allies, were in progress the Italian Ministers in the capitals of the belligerent countries notified to their Government that a separate peace between Austria and Russia was in contemplation, on the initiative of the former Power.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RUSSIA.

The Italian Minister, telegraphing from Petrograd to Rome on March 29, said:

"I learn from an unimpeachable source that serious attempts at peace have been addressed to this [the Russian] Government by someone speaking in the name of the Austro-Hungarian Government."

From Nish, the present capital of Serbia, the Italian representative telegraphed on April 10 to his Government:

"According to confidential information, a separate peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia might be possible."

Three days later the Italian Ambassador at the Bulgarian Capital telegraphed:

Rumours are in circulation of a possible separate Austro-Russian peace. In Vienna political circles there is talk of peace between Austria-Hungary and Russia, and even that it is with the object of being free to deal with Italy."

Most important of all was the telegram despatched by the Italian Ambassador at Berlin to his Government on April 15, as follows:

"The rumours of a movement towards a separate peace between Germany and Austria-Hungary and Russia are persistently maintained and are constantly gaining ground."

ALLIANCE AT AN END.

On May 3 the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs sent to the Ambassador at Vienna the despatch which forebode the declaration of war twenty days later. It was directed to Baron Burian, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and was in the following terms: "The alliance between Italy and Austria-Hungary proclaimed itself, from the first, to be an element and a guarantee of peace, aiming first of all at the principal object of common defence. In view of subsequent events and of the new situation arising out of them, the countries found it necessary to propose a new object no less essential, and in the course of the successive renewals of the treaty, they devoted their alliance, guarding the continuity of their alliance, stipulating the principle of preliminary agreements regarding the Balkans, with a view to reconciling the divergent interests and propensities of the two Powers."

"It is very evident that these stipulations, loyally observed, would have sufficed as solid basis for a common and fruitful action. But Austria-Hungary, in the summer of 1914, without coming to any agreement with Italy, and even giving her the least intimation, without taking any notice of the counsels of moderation addressed to her by the Royal Italian Government, notified to Serbia the ultimatum of July 23, which was the cause and the point of departure of the present European conflagration. Austria-Hungary by disregarding the obligations imposed by the Treaty profoundly disturbed the Balkan status quo, and created a situation from which she alone should profit to the detriment of interests of the greatest importance which her ally had so often affirmed and proclaimed."

"So flagrant a violation of the letter and the spirit of the Treaty as only justified Italy's refusal to place herself on the side of her ally in a war provoked without previous notice to her, but at the same time deprived the alliance of its essential character and of its *raison d'être*."

"Even the compact of friendly neutrality for which the Treaty provides was compromised by this violation. Reason and sentiment alike agree in preventing friendly neutrality from being maintained when one of the Allies has recourse to arms for the purpose of realizing a programme diametrically opposed to the vital interests of the other Ally, interests the safeguarding of which constituted the principal reason of the alliance itself."

"The despatch then announced that Italy affirms and proclaims that she resumes from this moment her complete liberty of action, and declares as cancelled and as henceforth without effect her treaty of alliance with Austria-Hungary."

A RACECOURSE SENSATION.

It has been discovered that somebody has made a tunnel, with a carefully concealed entrance, under the weighing room on the Orange racecourse, Queensland, and made an excavation underneath the scales. Holes have been made in the floor of the weighing room to allow of the scales being manipulated by a person lying in the excavation under the floor. When the discovery was made there was found in the hole under the floor a race book of the last New Year's Day meeting. The police are investigating. It is believed that an organised conspiracy to defraud has been in operation for some time on the Western district racecourses. It is stated that similar discoveries to that at Orange have been made at the Parkes and Warren racecourses.

Is there a great religious revival sweeping over the people of this country? asks a London paper. This question might well be suggested by the crowded state of the London churches on August 8th. It is, indeed, a notable fact that during the past twelve months the average of church attendances have generally increased. St. Paul's Cathedral was crowded in the morning. As at the service of intercession, a large proportion of the women present were dressed in mourning. Many soldiers were there, including large contingents from Canada and Australia. Crowds also flocked to Westminster Abbey.

THE MYSTERIES OF THE "FLOWER POOL."

ITS POPULARITY IN SHANGHAI.

Among the many forms of gambling which so earnestly engage the attention and the money—of so many local Chinese is one which has come into immense popularity of late. It is called the *hua-hui*, or the "flower pool," and judging by current reports it is a source of considerable income to a favoured few.

Correctly speaking, the true *hua-hui* is not a gambling game at all. It is an arrangement by which a number of Chinese each contribute a sum of money to a common fund, and whereby the capital thus formed is handed over to the use of each of the number either in rotation or by lot, with the obligation to repay the capital within a given time. When the scheme is fairly carried out, it is merely a mutual aid society, but where one section is influential or unscrupulous, then it can be worked at the expense of the other section. This apparently is what has been happening in Shanghai. It has been ascertained that the "flower pool" is being worked with considerable success by men hailing from Kwangtung and Ningpo, and has for some time been a source of annoyance to both the Municipal and the French Police forces. It has again sprung into activity, and there appears to be no lack of "sports" to draw upon.

USEFUL SCREERY.

One of the essentials of the latter kind of "flower pool" is secrecy, and this is observed by means of a number of ways. One of the most favoured is the employment of agents who go under the somewhat strange title of "ferry boats." These agents have succeeded in turning what should be a fairly useful institution into a form of lottery, prizes in which are won by guessing the correct number at a particular drawing. The drawings are held about twice a day, thirty-two characters being used. The odds are thirty to one, and the fact that money can be drawn the same day as it is put in appeals strongly to a certain class. It need hardly be stated that winning numbers are scarce.

Women figure largely among the victims. Cases have been known to the Police, where women have spent nights together in thinking out the "correct number" for the following day's gamble, and also where women have pawned jewels and other articles in order to find the money to gamble with. It is satisfactory to note that some of the people who have been so obviously duped have seen through the swindle, with the result that, it is reported, the French Police have been petitioned with a view to putting a stop to the activities of the *hua-hui* chiefs and their agents. Two men have been arrested, and were before the Court on September 7th, when they were remanded for the appearance of the complainants.—*N.C. Daily News*.

TRAFFIC OF THE PANAMA AND SUEZ CANALS.

Official figures giving the traffic through the Panama canal during the first six months of commercial operation and details of the navigation through the Suez canal for the entire year of 1914, enable the making of comparisons and an analysis of the traffic on both waterways. For years students of the Panama and Suez canals have asserted that the opening of the Panama canal would bring about a steady and large withdrawal of traffic from the Suez canal. During the six months of operation of the Panama canal a total of about 498 normal monthly navigation of the Suez canal is slightly in excess of 400 vessels. The following comparative table gives the number of vessels using the Panama and Suez canals for the months of August, September, October, November and December:

	Net.	Gross.
August	24,108,258	250,140,844
September	27,329,128	298,171,105
October	34,420,357	479,263,446
November	32,448,801	370,232,548
December	39,489,915	397,251,424

An analysis of the traffic through the Panama canal for the six months of commercial operation ending on March, as prepared by the canal officials, is as follows:

U. S. coastwise, east-bound	07	499,439
U. S. coastwise, west-bound	109	493,272
U. S. Pacific to Europe	66	444,855
Europe to U. S. Pacific	16	59,516
U. S. America to U. S. & Europe	69	378,386
U. S. to Europe & S. America	31	128,022
U. S. Atlantic to Far East	48	287,552
Far East to U. S. Atlantic	2	14,500
Miscellaneous routings	13	60,672
Vessels without cargo	45	4,000

Total 498 2,387,244

Panama canal authorities assert that the above analysis of the six months' traffic shows that the steamers bound to and from the Far East made up most of the tonnage which has been withdrawn from the Suez canal traffic, although to a certain extent the traffic between Europe and the Pacific formerly utilized the Suez canal. Many of the lines operating from Europe to the Pacific coast owe their inception to the building of the Panama canal; therefore it is felt that the vessels of these lines were not diverted from the Suez canal. Slightly over 41 per cent. of the cargo handled in the Panama canal during its six months of commercial activity has been in movement between the Pacific coast of North America, principally the United States and Europe, and approximately an equal proportion (21 per cent.) has been moving on the route between the west coast of South America and the seaports on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States and Europe. As steamers plying from the west coast of South America formerly used the Magellan route, this traffic cannot be considered as having been diverted from the Suez canal route. Traffic between the Atlantic seaboard and the Far East has amounted to over 12 per cent. of the whole. Altogether, Panama canal officials declare the foregoing routes have been used for the transit of all but approximately 21.2 per cent. of all the cargo sent through the Panama canal.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1955

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON and BOMBAY VIA	NANKIN	Noon	See Special
USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Capt. G. Manley	24th Sept.	Advertisement
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (MALTA		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.N.R.	24th Sept.	Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	NORE	About	Freight and
OF CALL	Capt. D. Abury	8th Oct.	Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE (NOVARA		About	Freight and
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H.B. Hetherington, R.N.R.	9th Oct.	Passage.

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.
For Further Particulars apply to —

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 19th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu and ILOILO	"CHINHUA"	On 28th Sept., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.
SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. SS. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LIANGCHOW," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
HONGKONG, 17th September, 1915. TELEPHONE 35. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, 17th Sept., at 5 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 21st Sept., at 5 P.M.
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 24th Sept., at 3 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1915.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

WESTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain C. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG and CALCUTTA on 18th September.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 6th September, 1915.

AGENTS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA

MANILA SCHEDULE
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	21st Sept.	On 17th Sept., 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	8th Oct.	On 13th Oct., 11 A.M.
EASTERN	29th Oct.	On 2nd Nov., 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM		On 22nd Nov., 11 A.M.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 28th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 12th Oct.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 9th Nov.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 30th Nov.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamer via Shanghai leaves at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10..	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ..	" " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ..	" " £68.

Passengers purchasing Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamer of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR CORONEL VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, LOS ANGELES.

SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—15 knots	Wed., 10th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, Acting Agent,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	V. CIOTAT	On 4th Oct., at 5 P.M.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON and PORTS	PAUL LECAT	On 16th Oct., at 5 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
Special SUMMER Return Tickets (1st Class) for Japan to be used between 1st June and 31st October, 1915.
TO KOBE \$135. TO YOKOHAMA \$150.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE
In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO.

For VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hamada	FRIDAY, 8th Oct., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"LUZON" MARU	T. Miyata	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at 7 A.M.

For TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"DAIJIN MARU"	S. Saito	SUNDAY, 19th Sept., at Noon.

For ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU"	A. Kobayashi	WED., 29th Sept., at 10 A.M.

For HAIPHONG VIA PAKHOI.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KEIJO MARU,"	IMAZUMI	TUESDAY, 21st SEPT., 10 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soon Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER.

Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer leaves YOKOHAMA	Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamer from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
Sept. 26	NANKIN ...	Sept. 19	Sept. 24	TARABIA ...	Oct. 23	Oct. 20
	NORE ...	Oct. 3	Oct. 8	MOLDAVIA ...	Nov. 6	Nov. 13
	MALTA ...	Oct. 17	Oct. 23	KHYBER ...	Nov. 20	Nov. 27
Nov. 8	NOVARA ...	Oct. 31	Nov. 5	MEDINA ...	Dec. 4	Dec. 11
	NELLORE ...	Nov. 15	Nov. 19	MONGOLIA ...	Dec. 18	Dec. 25
Dec. 6	SARDINIA ...	Nov. 29	Dec. 4	MALWA ...	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
	NANIN ...	Dec. 13	Dec. 17	MOOLTAN ...	Jan. 15	Jan. 22

† Steamers proceed via Bombay.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—

	Accommodation	Single	Return	LONDON
1st Saloon "A"	£74.	£111.	£102.	
2nd Saloon "B"	£48.	£72.	£72.	
1st Saloon "A"	£70.	£105.	£96.	MARSEILLES
2nd Saloon "B"	£46.	£69.	£69.	

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS
INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES
PROPOSED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave YOKOHAMA	Leave SHANGHAI	Leave HONGKONG	Leave SINGAPORE	Due at Marseilles if calling	Due at LONDON
NORE	about Sept. 26	about Oct. 3	about Oct. 8	about Oct. 14	about Nov. 9	about Nov. 18
NAGOYA	Nov. 8	Nov. 18	Nov. 24	Nov. 30	Dec. 30	Jan. 7
NAMUR	Dec. 6	Dec. 16	Dec. 22	Dec. 28	Jan. 27	Feb. 3
KASHMIR	Dec. 20	Dec. 30	Jan. 5	Jan. 11	Feb. 10	Feb. 17

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £58 Single £87 Return, 2nd Saloon £42 Single £63 Return.
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £54 Single £80 Return, 2nd Saloon £40 Single £59 Return.

All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy. Owing to the War in Europe, Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without Notice.

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS AND DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES and LONDON	YASAKA MARU	21,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Sept., at Noon.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 7th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 21st Sept., at 4 P.M.
	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	THURSDAY, 30th Sept., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 16th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	HITACHI MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 16th Nov., at 4 P.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	TOSA MARU	13,000	SATURDAY, 18th Sept.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	IYO MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 27th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	SATURDAY, 25th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO MARU	9,000	FRIDAY, 24th Sept.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single Yen	600.	To Marseilles	1st Single Yen	550.
"	2nd " "	400.	"	2nd " "	350.
"	Return " "	800.	"	Return " "	700.
To London, Southampton, Liverpool via New York	1st Single	£80.13.0	To Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Montreal	1st Single	£23.10.
To Sydney, 1st Single	£40.	To Melbourne, 1st Single	£21.16.		
To Yokohama, 1st Return	£14.	To Kobe, 1st Return	£13.6.		
" 2nd " "	£9.	" 2nd " "	£8.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, YEN 1,045.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1941.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguiar Radio Telegraph Station:—
Uncas
Nippon Maru

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
EUROPE (London 20th Aug. via Siberia)	Liangchow	17th Sept.
AMERICA	Nippon Maru	19th Sept.
...	...	...

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Timor, Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, via Port Darwin, and New Guinea	St. Albans	Friday, 17th. Registration ... 9.15 A.M. Letters ... 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Yokohama	Ume Maru	Friday, 17th, 11.00 A.M.
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, Macassar and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	Tilatay	Friday, 17th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 17th, 4.00 P.M.
...	...	...

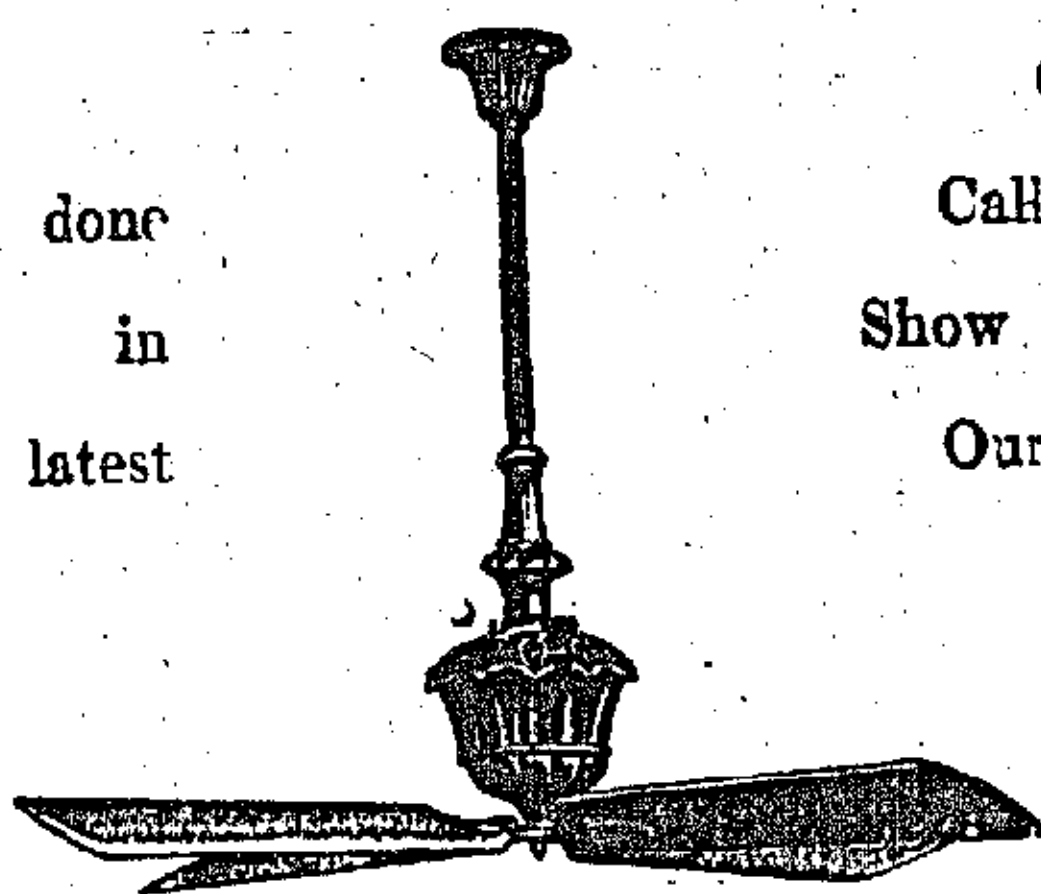
LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS
Tai O	10.00 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Obong Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shetank, Shatin and Sheungshai	4.00 P.M.	—
Abandon, Awan, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, Santa, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
...	...	...

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

FANS! FANS!! FANS!!!

KEEP COOL.
 It can be done
 by investing in
 one of our latest
 type desk or
 ceiling fans.



Ship Cabin Fans a Speciality.

WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.
 14, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL,
 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.
 Telegraphic Address: "MARINEWORK."

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 16th.
 On London:—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... 1/3 1/4
 Bank Bills on demand ... 1/4
 Bank Bills at 30 days sight ... 1/4
 Bank Bills at 4 months sight ... 1/4
 Credits at 4 months sight ... 1/4
 Documentary Bills 4 months sight ... 1/4
 On Paris:—
 Bank Bills on demand ... 248
 Credits at 4 months sight ... 258 1/2
 On New York:—
 Bank Bills on demand ... 42 1/2
 Credits at 60 days sight ... nom.
 On Bombay:—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
 Bank on demands ... 135 1/2
 On Calcutta:—
 Telegraphic Transfer ... nom.
 Bank on demands ... 135 1/2
 On Shanghai:—
 Bank at sight ... 78
 Private 30 days sight ... nom.
 On Yokohama:—
 On demand ... 85
 On Manila:—
 On demand ... 83 nom.
 On Singapore:—
 On demand ... 76 1/2
 On Batavia:—
 On demand ... 107 1/2
 On Rangoon:—
 On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
 On Saigon:—
 On demand ... 8 1/2 p.m.
 On Bangkok:—
 On demand ... 85 1/2
 SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$11.30 p.
 GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... 59.80
 BAR SILVER, 100 oz. ... 23 1/2 d.

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS
 of the MEETINGS of the
 LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the
 Session 1914.
 REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.
 PRICE \$5.
 DAILY PRESS OFFICE.
 Hongkong, 28th February, 1915.

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.
 HONGKONG, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.	RETURN ON LAST DIVD.
BANKS.— Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$125 all	\$820, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
China Bank	50,000	\$12 all	\$140, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$1 all	\$4.30	7 1/2 p.c.
China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10 all	\$8.85, sellers	—
CORPORATE UTILITIES.— Shai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	40,000	Tls. 50 all	T. 104, buy.	—
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	100,000	Tls. 10 all	T. 16 1/2, sellers	8 1/2 p.c.
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 78 all	T. 80, buyers	—
Loan Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	6,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 90 1/2, buyers	—
Soyabean Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 5 1/2, sellers	—
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 17 1/2, buyers	—
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$71 all	\$8, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
(In Liquidation)	40,000	\$71 1/2	\$34	—
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	50,000	\$50 all	\$75 1/2, buyers	5 p.c.
DOCK AND WHARVES.— H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50 all	\$75 1/2, buyers	4 1/2 p.c.
H'kong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	55,700	\$100 all	Tls. 62, sellers	—
H'gai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 24, buyers	—
New Engineering & S. B. Works, Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100 all	Tls. 8 1/2	—
H'gai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10 all	\$6.70, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$43 1/2, buyers	—
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	20,000	\$50 all	\$112, buyers	5 p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	6,500	\$25 all	\$138	5 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$23, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	325,000	\$5 all	\$5.10, buyers	6 p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$250 all	\$420, buyers	6 p.c.
Insurance Companies.— Canton Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$160, buyers	7 p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$50 all	\$420, buyers	—
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	Tls. 165, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	12,400	\$225 all	\$97 1/2	—
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,000	\$100 all	\$45, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	50,000	\$100 all	\$100, buyers	6 1/2 p.c.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.— H'kong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$100	—
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100 all	\$75	—
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$7 1/2, sellers	6 p.c.
Hampshire Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10 all	\$30, buyers	7 1/2 p.c.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50 all	Tls. 103	—
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	12,500	\$50 all	\$75, buyers	6 p.c.
West Point Building Co., Limited	250,000	Gds. 10 all	Tls. 40, buyers	—
Manufacturing.— Landbow exploitatie in Langkat	1,000,000	\$1 all	4 1/2, sellers	—
Ural Caspian Oil Corp., Ltd.	1,000,000	\$1 all	30 1/2	—
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1 all	23 1/2, sellers	—
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	180,000	\$10 all	\$2 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
Tromps Mines, Limited	25,000	\$10 all	\$2 1/2, buyers	—
Pak Tramway Co., Limited	50,000	\$10 all	\$2 1/2, buyers	—
RAFFINERIES.— China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100 all	\$13 1/2, and. & buy.	—
Laoan Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100 all	\$38, buyers	—
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.— China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25 all	\$240, buyers	6 p.c.
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$35 all	\$90, buyers	4 p.c.
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15 all	\$20 1/2, buyers	—
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	\$5 all	comb. \$167, buy.	—
Shell Transport and Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,510	\$1 all	9 1/2, buyers	8 p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$35 1/2, buyers	5 1/2 p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited	20,000	\$25 all	\$23, buyers	8 1/2 p.c.
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5 all	\$31, buyers	—
STONES AND DIMENSIONAL.— Powell, Wm., Limited	21,000	\$7 all	\$6 1/2	7 1/2 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	40,000	\$10 all	\$6.85	9 p.c.
Union Waterfront Co., Limited	60,000	\$10 all	\$15, buyers	6 p.c.

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898	Tls. 767,300.	Tls. 250	7 1/2 p. annum	Par.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
 INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
 HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.
 Paid-up Capital \$1,200,000
 Reserve Fund \$1,800,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$1,200,000
 FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business as transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 Wm DICKSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 3th June, 1914.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.
 THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 Rules may be obtained on application.
 INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. Per annum.
 Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.
 For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 J. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914.

The Standard Tobacco.
"CAPSTAN"
 For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

BANKS
 HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$2,500,000
 Silver \$18,000,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000
 COURT OF DIRECTORS:
 Hon. Mr. D. LINDALE—Chairman.
 W. L. PATTENSON, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
 S. H. DODD, Esq. P. H. HOLYOAK, Esq.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. J. A. FLAMMER, Esq.
 C. S. GUBBAY, Esq. Hon. Mr. E. SHELLIN.
 CHIEF MANAGER:
 Hongkong—N. J. STABB.
 MANAGER:
 Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN.
 LONDON BANKERS:
 LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.
 HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.
 On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
 ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
 For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
 " 6 " 3 " " " " "
 " 12 " 4 " " " " "
 N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 11th November, 1914.

BANKS
 THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
 (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER).
 Capital Subscribed Yen 20,000,000
 Capital Paid-up " 12,500,000
 Reserve Funds " 8,750,000
 President: KAZUYOSHI YAGIJI, Esq.
 Vice-President: KOTARO NAKAGAWA, Esq.
 DIRECTORS:
 IYETOSHI SADA, Esq.
 KYOKUO YAMAMOTO, Esq.
 SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).
 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Akon, Kagi, Oka, Takao
 Amoy, Kowloon, Shanghai, Tientsin
 Canton, Kweichow, Singapore, Tokyo
 Foochow, Kiangsu, Swatow
 Hankow, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Tientsin
 Hongkong, London, Yokohama
 LONDON BANKERS:
 PARE'S BANK.
 YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
 Correspondents at: Chertien, Chongshu, Daiyun, Fusan, Hondo, Jolo, Macassar, Manila, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonoseki, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zamboanga.
 HONGKONG OFFICE:
 8, DES VOUX ROAD.
 The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.
 Y. KIKUCHI, Manager.
 Hongkong, 5th August, 1915.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION
 HEAD OFFICE—Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE—Ringside, E.C.
 CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$3,500,000
 RESERVE FUNDS 4,120,000
 (Gold) \$7,370,000
 All kinds of FOREIGN and LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
 N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
 9, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 12th May, 1915.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
 GOVERNMENT BANK
 (SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 15TH APRIL, 1913.)
 Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000
 HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.
 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
 SHANGHAI: Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusueh, Wuhu, Anching, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Soochow. HANKOW: Shueih, Ichang, Nanhsing. TIENTSIN: Peking, Tientsin, Luanhsien, Tanghsien, Hingtai. HONGKONG: Wanchow, Shachia, Chibahin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAI-FENG: Changteh, Shiyang, Loho, Choukuen. TAIWAN: Cheowtsun, Tuenhsien, Lanchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yikuh, Hulming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. CHANGCHUN: Yencheng, Foochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung, CANTON, KUEI-TANG, PEKING: Kueihua, Suifuancheng, etc., etc.
 CANTON BRANCH:
 Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.
 Hongkong, 13th October, 1914.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
 HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.
 Authorized Capital \$1,500,000
 Subscribed " 1,125,000
 Paid-up " 562,500
 Reserve Fund " 500,000
 BANKERS:
 THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
 THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
 BRANCHES:
 Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hongkong, Kanton, Madras, Penang, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.
 HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 C. CHAMPKIN, Acting Manager.
 Hongkong, 9th September 1915.